

# DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE AT MANTI.

It has been decided to dedicate the Manti Temple on MONDAY, MAY 21, 1888. The dedicatory services will commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

The Quarterly Conference of the Sanpete Stake will be held on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th of May.

It may be necessary to continue the service of dedication more than one day. This will depend upon the number of persons who may be present, and who may desire to witness and take part in the proceedings. At Logan the number of persons present was so great that it required three days' services to enable all who desired to be present to get admission to the Temple.

The facilities for reaching Manti are not so good as they were for reaching Logan. The Utah Central Railroad runs from the north and south to Nephi. At that point the Sanpete Valley Railroad connects with it and reaches into Sanpete as far as Chester, a distance of about fifteen miles from Manti. From this point conveyance will necessarily be by teams.

While it is desirable that all the officers and members of the Church who can possibly be present at the dedication should be three, still it will be necessary for all who go, to make their own arrangements for transportation from Chester to Manti, and also for their entertainment while there, either at Manti or some of the adjacent settlements. The accommodations at Manti are limited; but on such an occasion as this, no doubt, everything will be done that is possible by the residents to make the visitors comfortable and to furnish them the necessary entertainment.

By addressing letters to the Presidency of the Sanpete Stake—President Canute Peterson and his Counselors, Henry Beal and John B. Maiben—or to Superintendent William H. Folsom, of the Manti Temple, arrangements, doubtless, can be made by visitors both for transportation and accommodation.

Admission to the Dedication services will be by ticket. These tickets will be given to the Presidents of Stakes, and, in their absence, to their Counselors or the Bishops, and by them will be distributed to the members of their Stakes and Wards who are in good standing. It will be well for the members who desire to go to Manti on this occasion to ascertain beforehand whether the Presidency of the Stake or the Bishop and Counselors of the Ward to which they belong will be at the Dedication services; for if none of these should be present, they ought to provide themselves, before leaving home, with letters of recommendation, so that they may be admitted to the Temple without question.

Special rates on the railroads will be made to all persons going to and returning from Manti on this occasion.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

On behalf of the Council of the Apostles.

## PREPARING FOR WAR.

THERE is in this issue an exceedingly significant dispatch relating to war preparations in England. A deputation of members of Parliament called upon the Secretary of State for War to urge the prosecution of defensive preparations.

Earl Stanhope, the Secretary, stated that there was no occasion for a panic. He did give ample reason, however, to lead to the conclusion that there was occasion for grave apprehension of a combined attack upon Great Britain. There could be no other basis for the extensive preparations for the defense of the country, with special reference to that of London that were being pushed by the government. There can only be one cause for these significant movements—the government must be in possession of information pointing to an intention on the part of some allied European combination to invade England.

This is a startling inference, but it may be justly drawn from the aspects which European affairs are assuming. This evidently is in the minds of British statesmen, else why the inauguration of such pronounced preparations to meet just such an emergency?

The Latter-day Saints and many other people are familiar with the prophecy of Joseph Smith the Prophet on the subject of war, given December 25th, 1832, and which is to be found on page 304 of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. It foretold the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in this country, designating the precise spot, South Carolina, where the initial outburst would occur. It also predicted that the Southern Confederacy would make an appeal to Great Britain for aid. The prediction with which these points have been verified is most remarkable.

That civil struggle was to be the opening one of an era of bloodshed among the nations, all of whom were to be subsequently embroiled. Great Britain is mentioned as a power that would in course of time be the subject of warlike assault from other nations, and was to be in such a position as to compel her to call upon other countries to assist in defending herself against her assailants.

Since the American civil war England has not been the subject of direct attack; consequently those who believe that the prophecy—which has, in its introductory part received so literal a verification—will be completely fulfilled, anticipate that Great Britain will yet be confronted by the emergency prognosticated. To that class the present situation will be strongly suggestive, as pointing decidedly in that direction.

As to the nature of the international combination formed against England it must be a matter of conjecture, but when its purpose shall be developed, it will in all probability be found that Russia will be discovered as its head and front.

The reason for this opinion lies in the fact that the British lion has been the great obstacle that has stood in the way of the attainment of the ends of the Russian policy of aggrandizement.

The disaffected condition of Ireland may lead to a hope that the near future would be an opportune time to endeavor to crush England by an attempt at actual invasion.

Rumors of war have of late been rife in the world, and it is not too much to expect that they will, at no distant day, develop into actual strife the end of which no man may be able to see.

It will doubtless be interesting to many Latter-day Saints in this connection, to read an extract from "A prophecy and warning to the inhabitants of Great Britain," delivered by the late Apostle Orson Pratt, on the eve of his departure from that country for his home in Utah, in the fall of 1857, after performing a faithful and successful mission. It appeared in the *Millennial Star* of Oct. 24th of that year, and we herewith present the concluding portion:

But if you will not, as a nation, repent, and unite yourselves with God's Kingdom, then the days are near at hand, when the righteous shall be gathered out of your midst; and woe unto you when that day shall come, for it shall be a day of vengeance upon the British nation; and your armies shall perish, your maritime forces shall cease, your cities shall be ravaged, burned and made desolate, and your strongholds shall be thrown down; the poor shall rise against the rich, and their storehouses and their fine mansions shall be pillaged, their merchandise and their gold, and their silver, and their rich treasures, shall be plundered; then shall the lords, and the nobles, and the merchants of the land, and all in high places be brought down, and shall sit in the dust, and howl for the miseries that shall be upon them; and they that trade by sea shall lament and mourn; for their traffic shall cease. And thus shall the Lord Almighty visit you, because of your great wickedness in rejecting His servants and His Kingdom; and if you continue to harden your hearts, your remnants which shall be left, shall be consumed as the dry stubble before the devouring flame, and all the land be cleansed by the fire of the Lord, that the filthiness thereof may no more come up before Him. Your armies in India have already been smitten with a sore judgment, because they east out the Lord's servants who were sent to warn them, and to pro-

phesy to them; they were rejected by your missionaries and your officers; and being without purse or scrip, they "had not where to lay their heads." But they were faithful in delivering their warning message, until the Lord called them out of their midst, that He might execute speedy judgment, and show to all nations that His servants cannot be rejected with impunity. Let Great Britain take warning and not follow the wicked examples of the Europeans in India. Your fastings and your prayers will be a solemn mockery before God, if you receive not the message He has sent. Though you appoint days of fasting and humiliation before the Lord, yet He will not hear you nor answer your petitions, so long as you receive not His Kingdom, and treat His servants with scorn. He will mock at your calamities and multiply them upon you, until you are wasted away, as chaff by the whirlwind of the mountains.

## EXTENSIVE FLOODS.

ON the Upper Mississippi disastrous floods have occurred this spring, which have inundated extensive districts. Booms have been swept away, and immense quantities of logs have been carried down, occasioning heavy losses to the lumber interests. In Minnesota there are large numbers of flouring mills on the flat lands extending up and down the river, and the rising waters have done serious damage to many of these. Heavy rains have fallen in the state named, which have swollen the volume of water in the streams to an extent which has resulted in great damage to various kinds of property.

At Winona, a river town in Minnesota, scenes characteristic of the flooded district have occurred. A description of some of these scenes appears in a late issue of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. After describing the manner in which streets, residences and buildings of various kinds, were being flooded and damaged, the writer says:

"The *Herald* office is getting the brunt of the flood of the business part of the city. The water began to flow into their press room this morning, and although they have had a steam pump at work all day between their cylinder presses the water gradually flooded the news room and the job room. A raised floor was put in, rubber boots furnished the compositors, and a skiff for the pressmen, and the paper was issued as usual this evening. The steam pump will be worked all night, but if the rise continues the *Herald* will suffer considerable damage."

That was issuing a paper under difficulties. Reading of the losses which the inhabitants of the rich bottom lands along the Mississippi sometimes suffer from inundations, causes one to feel that this dry, mountainous country has its advantages.

## FIRST FIND A SAFE BASIS.

YESTERDAY a city cotemporary remarked: "The Jordan is now a meager stream which threatens to disappear entirely ere many days, and is utterly unfit to drink."

Taking that statement as correct, it is a fatal argument against the theory of emptying the city sewage into that river. When the stream disappeared entirely the partially liquidized filth would be left, until the reappearance of the current, a horrid and disgusting accumulation in the river bed, to spread nausea, sickness, disease and death over an extensive area.

Take such a condition in connection with what would be the situation during high water, when the fall would be toward and into the sewer at what should be its emptying point instead of from it, and it seems as if the Jordan River as the point of disposal might be consistently at once abandoned, and left out of the question.

Sewerage in this locality has been treated by a certain class in a similar way to that by which men who are not in the light dispose of battles, showing with the most astonishing facility how the vanquished might have been victorious, by disposing of their forces after their peculiar theories. Ten thousand chances to one their tactics would have been utterly unsuited to the ground and would have led to still greater disaster.

In questions involving the expenditure of large amounts of money and the application of scientific principles and skill, some people have a refreshing way of shouting to the powers that be, "Why don't you do something?" Probably the reason why they have not done the something so urgently and impulsively demanded is about as sound and potent as it is possible for it to be—because they couldn't.

Take the City Council of this city for instance. It is not to be presumed that they are engineers and scientists, and this being the case, there are queer questions arising constantly in connection with their duties on which it is impossible for them to decide without points.

repented of at leisure. If they do not act upon this policy they run the risk of covering themselves with obloquy—the result of failure—in place of being enveloped in glory.

It should be clear to the most obtuse who will stop to think, that the scientific basis for a system of sewerage, with special reference to the disposal of the sewage, must be procured. Until it is obtained and the subject placed beyond a reasonable doubt, the Council cannot act with safety, and those who have pressed the question so hard upon that body should hold up, as premature action in the premises must not be taken. If it should be, the howl of condemnation that would follow failure would be, as compared with the noise of the present demand, like the sound of a thunderclap to the report of an exploded fire-cracker.

## SELLING BABIES.

IN the City of Brooklyn, according to a New York special in the *Denver News*, there is an institution which openly conducts the business of receiving and selling babies. The little waifs are generally illegitimate, but sometimes married couples whose natures have become so far corrupted and perverted as to be "without natural affection," give their tender offspring to this institution. After being received into the establishment, the little outcasts are cared for, put in marketable condition, and sold to persons who may wish to procure them for adoption. The following account of this extraordinary establishment is given:

"A reporter called to make inquiries, saying that his sister had lately lost an infant and would like to adopt one. The woman in charge exhibited a sample lot of babies, ranging from \$5 to \$10. It was explained that a boy was wanted about one year old. The young woman replied she had none in stock of that age, but volunteered to show the visitor a beautiful boy just four months old." She disappeared from the room, returning soon with a charming blue-eyed infant and desired the reporter to hold it in order to feel its weight. Handling it with as much grace as possible considering his inexperience, the reporter returned it. The nurse entered into the question of its parentage: "His father is a prominent Brooklyn lawyer and his mother is the daughter of wealthy, respectable people in New York. Of course they are not married, although we do sometimes have children of married parents." Then she again left the room and got a black-eyed, smiling infant, 8 months old, in white clothes.

"Are a majority of these children born of poor parents?" asked the reporter. "No," was the reply, "as we are very particular whom we receive; only those who are born of respectable parents are disposed of to us. The motherly belong to well-to-do people."

This establishment advertises in newspapers, and there seems to be legal impediment in the way of conducting its business. It is supposed that there are other institutions in New York and Brooklyn engaged in the same traffic.

## THE BRITISH OUTLOOK.

THE idea of an actual fusion of England is so novel as not to be modern. The probability of an event of war seems to already directed attention to the act of a parliamentary delegation, waiting upon the Secretary of War, during the inauguration of appropriate defensive preparations, and reactionary response of that body that the London *Daily Telegraph* "England in Danger," in which condition of Great Britain.

It seems by the scent of danger. Active and passive measures, in addition to shape, may be looked for now.

England has been so absorbed of the colonial part of her protection, more extensive empire proper, that the "tight little island" itself received its legitimate share of attention. If one part of an international combination should attack some of the outlying portion of the empire and another simultaneously strike England where she lives, her hands would indeed be full, as concentrated attention to the foe in one section of this being the case, there are queer questions arising constantly in connection with their duties on which it is impossible for them to decide without points.

England possesses one special point of weakness that would doubtless be taken advantage of by the enemy—the almost complete dependence of her population upon outside sources for food. A proposition is said to have been made to Napoleon I to inaugurate an international boycott against her in

that respect, and thus starve her into ruin, but the Little Corporal declined to be a party to such a conspiracy. She is probably more vulnerable in that direction than on account of the incomplete condition of her home military equipments and defenses.

An attempted invasion of Great Britain would be one of the most dramatic events of modern history, and doubtless one of the most bloody.

## THE TEMPLE DEDICATION.

It is probable that a large number of the Latter-day Saints purpose attending the forthcoming dedication of the Manti Temple. It is necessary that all those who have that intention should provide themselves beforehand with the preliminary means to entitle them to admission to witness the ceremonies. Before leaving home for Manti each person should provide himself or herself with a recommendation or certificate from the Bishop of his or her Ward. This is a needed initiatory step, as we are authorized to state that no tickets will be issued except to those holding a Bishop's certificate. Also that tickets of admission will only be issued at Manti. This notice is published that those who do not act upon it may be left without a reason for dissatisfaction should they fail to gain access to the Temple.

## UNDIGNIFIED AND DETESTABLE.

SOME of the tactics of those engaged in booming the city have descended into the region of the ludicrous. In some respects sense is being supplanted by sound.

It would be well for those who have recourse to blasts from brass bands and flaming inscriptions upon cheap banners, to consider what effect such incorporeal exhibitions are likely to have upon sensible people at a distance or from a distance who might be inclined to invest. Men of the world are not disposed to regard as solid that which is constantly distended by wind instruments. When calm, dispassionate, reasonable explanation gives place to noise and excitement, shrewd people see beyond these frenzied hoisting efforts a sentiment of desperation which is in harmony with substantial value and improvement.

We are of opinion that a more dignified and composed effort in the direction of real material progress will do more good to the city in a month than whooping, windy tactics will accomplish in a year. Wind can never properly take the place of work. The other blows down and demolishes, especially if the breeze be of the hurricane order, while the latter builds up and secures.

One of the most detestable features of the crazy wing of the boom is the disposition to coerce. To insult respectable citizens in a flagrant and public manner because they do not fall into a line prescribed for them is one of the lowest and most detestable forms of tyranny. If a citizen is in sympathy with a movement he will generally be willing to indicate the sentiment by substantial contributions for the furtherance of its objects, according to his ability. He has a perfect right either to withhold his sympathy or his means, or both. Those who make him an object of public ridicule and gross insult because he exercises that right are contracted and despot.

Take the instance in point of yesterday. The "boomers" had a placard carried about the city with what is alleged to be the portrait of a well known citizen, with an inscription connected with it stating that that was the white man who refused to donate to the fund established to advertise the boom. On the other side was a picture of a black man who donated a dollar.

It is insisted that the picture was not intended as a portrait. Even if that were the case, which is generally doubted, the gross insult conveyed in the caricatures is made general to a class instead of being specific regarding an individual. That class were held up as inferior to the negro, and in this country everybody knows what such an affront means.

Although on the surface these uncivilized, crude proceedings were associated with the Chamber of Commerce, it is not to be thought for a moment that that body as a whole would do otherwise than repudiate and condemn them. They represent what should be the antipodes of the methods of that institution, whose sphere, by its very name, is limited to the most legitimate methods of enhancing the material interests of the city and Territory. But the very association is liable to lower the dignity and decrease the usefulness of that body.

If an idea once gets abroad to the effect that an excitement is being promoted by a class of people who loaded up with real estate during the late feverish condition of the realty market, in order to shift their loads on to other shoulders, a large hole will be made in the boom bucket that will let all the contents out.

A PARTY of excursionists arrived from California Sunday and visited various points of interest in the city.